Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From Merry's Museum.

TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF;

OR, CONFIDENCE RETURNED.

One of the first settlers in Western New York, was Judge W., who established himself at Whitestown—about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child—a fine boy about four years old. You will recollect the country round was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians; for as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him: an aged chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at the distance of half a dozen miles, had not yet been to see him; nor could he, by any means, ascertain the views and feelings of the sachem, in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came. Judge W. received him with marks of respect; and introduced his wife, his daughter, and the little boy. The interview that followed was deeply interesting. Upon its results, the Judge conceived that his security might depend; and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country; to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; and to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said, "Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your good faith?"

"The honor of a man who never knew deception," was the reply.

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian," said the sachem.

"I have put my life in your hands," said the Judge—"is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and will not abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

"So much is well," replied the chief; "the Indian will repay confidence with confidence; if you will trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me to my wigwam; I will bring him back in three days with my answer!"

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy, who stood at the side of the sachem, looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the Indian chief's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with the Judge. He knew that the success of their enterprise, the very lives of his family, depended upon the decision of the moment. "Stay, stay, my daughter!" said he. "Bring back the boy, I beseech you. He is not more to you than to me. I would not risk the hair of his head. He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam, as beneath our roof and in your arms."

The agonized mother hesitated for a moment; she then slowly returned, placing the boy on the knee of the chief, and kneeling at his feet, burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose, took the boy in his arms, and departed.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help!

But the time wore away—and the third day came. How slowly did the hour pass! The morning waned away; noon arrived; and the afternoon was now far advanced; yet the chief came not.

There was gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent, as if dispair was sitting coldly around her heart. Judge W. walked to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest towards the sachem's abode.

At last, as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly, and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in mocca ins; a fine beaver skin was over his shoulders, and eagles' feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than before.

He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute, she seemed to pass as it were, from death to life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered!" said the sachem—"hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship."

He was as good as his word; and Judge W. lived for many years in peace with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

KINDLINESS.

Kind words are very precious, yet they cost little. That is a hard heart which is proof against them; and that is an unenviable heart that repents not for cruel words hastily spoken. We all acknowledge that the sick should be addressed in tones of tenderness and sympathy; we love to brighten their eye and to make their heavy heart leap; and we should despise ourselves if we laid a feather's weight of sorrow upon their bosoms through our unkindness. We can be kind to them without trenching upon our selfishness; they are two weak and sorrowful to excite our envy; they are not our rivals now; the helplessness of suffering humanity awakens our pity, and true pity is the sister of love. Besides, the stillness of a sick chamber subdues our souls as we enter it. We feel as though we were standing on the outer wall of mortal life—the verge of eternity; and who could entertain unkindness there? We are there schooled into good behaviour. But amid the driving bustle of busy life—where too often man meets man as a distinguished enemy, and only considers how he may make most of him—how he may advance his own interest at the others cost, how seldom is the gentle spirit of kindness to be found. Here and there she dwells within a favoured bosom; but so seldom is she allowed to appear in the counting-room or work-shop, that we forget her benignity and the witchery of her beauty.

A kind word will make a friend; enmity and malice flee before it, like fiends before an angel of light. It pierces the heart without wounding it; and the memory of it abides there as permanently as life. We love the being who utters it; though when we looked upon him but a moment before, we regarded him as a stranger, he is now a brother. The voice is never sweeter than when it is attuned to kindness. Music is its daughter; and when the affections of the soul are touched by it, they give forth vibrations of love, delightful and ravishing.

How sad our lot, how dreary this world, were kindliness utterly unknown. We were then men no more; but rather akin to the wretched spirits "who are reserved in everlasting chains under darkness." How deep the gloom where the sun of love never shines! where not a gentle thought arises in the anguished mind, where not a sympathizing sound soothes the aching ear! Oh! the fearfulness of the prison-house of the lost—the abode of hatred, malice, curses and recriminations! A kind word there would be as strange as a sinless angel. Who—who would dwell eternally where kindness never comes!

In this world there is so much need of sympathy and fellow-feeling, that he is a traitor to mankind who, by cold neglect or studied scorn, wrings and rends an humble heart he might have healed. Creatures who are born of the same dust, breathing the same air, treading the same worlds, proceeding to a common grave, weeping alike, rejoicing alike,—should have as it were but one heart, which should throb with a universal sympathy. Would not earth then begin to look something like heaven? Would not the millenial sun rise to the meridian?

He who would withhold a kind word from his neighbour is a robber. The Lord teach us to be kindly affectionate one to another. *Presbyterian.*

A MONKEY'S MEMORY.—Authors generally seem to think that the monkey race are not capable of retaining lasting impressions; but their memory is remarkably tenacious when striking events call it into action. A monkey which was permitted to run free, had frequently seen the men servants in the great country kitchen, with its huge fireplace, take down the powder horn that stood on the chimney piece, and throw a few grains into the fire, to make Jamima and the rest of the maids jump and scream, which they always did on such occasions very prettily. Pug watched his opportunity, and when all was still, and he had the kitchen entirely to himself, he clambered up, got possession of the well filled powder horn, perched himself very gingerly on one side of the horizontal wheels placed for the support of saucepans, right over the waining ashes of an almost extinct wood fire, screwed off the top of the horn, and reversed it over the grate. The explosion sent him half way up the chimney! Before he was blown up, he was a spug, trim, well conditioned monkey as you would wish to see in a summer's day; he came down a black carbonated nigger in miniature, in an avalanche of burning soot. The thump with which he pitched upon the hot ashes in the midst of the general flare up, aroused him to a sense of his condition. He was missing for days. Hunger at last drove him forth, and he sneaked unto the house close singed and looking scared and devilish. He recovered with care, but, like some other personages, he never got over his sudden elevation, and became a sadder if not a wiser monkey. If ever Pug forgot himself and was troublesome, you had only to take down the powder horn in his presence, and he was off to his hole like a shot, screaming and chattering like a pair of castenets.

SUPERSTITION.—The N. Hampshire Standard records a singular instance of the effects which superstition may have on a weak mind. It may be premised that the breaking a looking glass is regarded as the precursor of death in the family. The story is this; A lady arrived in Exeter, N. H., last week, having a female servant with her. On the day after the latter broke a looking-glass. She became greatly alarmed at the trifling circumstance, covered over the glass with a handkerchief, and turned it to the wall that she might not see it. Haunted by the superstitious idea, she became sad and dejected, and went to bed on Wednesday, two days after the accident, poorly and miserable, retiring earlier than usual on account of her illness. The next day she was worse, and her mistress desired her not to get up. On Friday one of the most experienced medical gentlemen of the place was called in. He found her free from bodily pain, but suffering under a perfect prostration of strength and spirits. She continued to sink till 12 o'clock next day, when she expired, a victim to the absurd superstition of the dreadful consequence of breaking a looking glass.

FARMER, A WORD WITH YOU.

What did Loco-focoism bequeath to the country?

Mr. Van Buren left us a bankrupt Treasury. He left the public interests every where abandoned.

He left us without a currency.

He left us a debt of fifteen millions.

He left us the North Eastern and North Western Territorial questions—though of years duration—unsettled.

The Compromise Act he left us at the year of its conclusion, and Treasury notes, in lieu of manly revenue action.

And with all these difficulties, foreign and domestic, piled "mountain high" upon the shoulders of the new administration, the *Whigs are asked for the promised reform!*

Suppose, friend Farmer, in the generosity of your confidence, you had employed an unworthy Overseer upon your farm. That you had confided in him for years trusting in his promises. Suppose this Overseer to have suffered your land to run wild—to have destroyed your timber—to have levelled your buildings to the gound—to have fired your orchard—to have killed your horses—to have run you thousands of dollars in debt, and that, under such circumstances, he had been discharged by you and a successor appointed in his stead. In this state of the case, while the newly engaged superintendent of your premises was busy in planning the reparation of these injuries, imagine that the villainous wretch who had caused them all, were to come upon your ground, and, with a grin on his face, ask the following questions:

Why does not the Corn grow upon this land, which *I suffered to run wild?*

Why is there no Cash coming from the Mills for the timber *that I destroyed?*

Why are not Houses erected, in the stead of those *that I burned down?*

Why have you no Horses, to supply the places of those *which I killed?*

Why is there no return from the orchard *that I fired.*

Why have you not paid the thousands of dollars, to the amount of which *I ran you in debt?*

Don't you think, in this state of the case, that neither Church nor State could prevent you from knocking the rascal down?

This is a true picture of Loco-focoism. Twelve years has it ravaged and laid waste every interest, undoing in an hour that, which for years, has taxed the virtue and wisdom of the Nation, and now, we, who are groaning beneath its enormities, are insultingly asked—*Why have you not built up what* WE HAVE TORN DOWN. *Indiana Journal.*

From the Jonesborough (Ten.) Whig.

GEN. JACKSON—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The public have not forgotten that Gen Jackson and his political partizans boasted long and loud, of his having paid off the National debt, during his administration. It is still the boast of that party, that such was the fact, though Gen. Jackson and his political friends, had but little agency in producing this desirable event. It is known to every man of intelligence in the country, that Henry Clay's American System, provided the means for absorbing this debt. In other words, the funds arising from the duties on imports—the Tariff provided for the payment of this debt.

But one thing did occur at the time Gen. Jackson was in power, which his friends will not deny he is entitled to the honor of; we mean the creation of those heavy *State Debts*, which certain Locofoco States are now REPUDIATING. Nearly all of the State debts now owing, were contracted during the eight years of Gen. Jackson's administration.

We may then give General Jackson credit for paying one debt of 40 millions, out of the funds furnished to his hand, and charge him with the creation of a debt of upwards of 200 millions. To this we may add, about 400 millions lost to the country, by his destructive policy—his war upon the tariff system and the currency—and his protection afforded to defaulters, &c., and the "greatest and best" will be found to be largely indebted to the country. And if the merits of the General's administration is to be tried by this test, we think the verdict of *guilty* will be brought in.

We do not pretend to say that General Jackson is *directly* responsible for the State debts, but we do contend that his policy produced the State debts. He encouraged the State Legislatures to go in debt—to charter Banks—warred upon a National Bank—and promised to make these State institutions the depositories of the public funds. Hence the number of State Banks which sprang up in so short a time. Not fewer than 571 State Banks were chartered in ten years of Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations, and only 330 during the time of all their predecessors. To this fact, let another equally important be added. Let it be borne in mind, that during these ten years, the State debts contracted amounted to the rise of 200 millions of dollars, while all the State debts, under the preceding administrations put together, from Washington to Jackson, did not exceed 27 millions. These are facts, registered in the archives of the Government, and will speak long after their authors have passed to the tomb. Why all this? Why this alarming increase of paper money, and of the credit system, by a party utterly opposed to both? These are questions which the Locofoco party have refused to answer at the bar of public opinion, but for which the People will hold them responsible, and history do them justice.

And the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren cannot treat them with a greater degree of kindness, than to seldom recur to the calamities which now afflict and overspread the land. For our part, we take but little pride, and less pleasure, in reviving the recollections of those fatal strides which the Government took under their auspices, towards corruption, misrule and decay, and from the effects of which, a half a century is necessary to fully recover.

New Orleans, May 20, 1849.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The cutter Woodbury, Capt. Nones, arrived in port yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d instant.

Judge Ellis, our late Minister to Mexico, arrived in the Woodbury, as also the following American citizens, late Santa Fe prisoners:—D. Snively, T. A. Sully, J. B. Hougtailing, T. S. Dorsey, J. C. Howard, H. R. Buchanan, and Geo. Wilkins Kendall, liberated on the 21st of April the day on which Mr. Ellis took his final leave of Santa Anna, and S. B. Sheldon, A. Adams and John Thompkins, liberated on the 27th April, thought the intervention of Gen. Thompson, the new Minister.

Gen. Thompson arrived at Mexico on the evening of the 16th of April, and was warmly welcomed by the resident Americans. His exertions in favor of those Americans now imprisoned have been indefatigable and successful. Sheldon, Thompkins and Adams having been liberated through his intervention on the 27th.

The next day sixteen of the prisoners claiming English and German protection were liberated.

On leaving Mexico, Judge Ellis ordered the sale of his library, table service and furniture generally—the proceeds of which were liberally given to mitigate the sufferings of the Texian prisoners. He had previously given them upwards of $1,000.

Many cases of fever were reported at Vera Cruz at the latest dates.

President Santa Anna has levied a personal tax on all carrying on a lucrative trade or profession, to take effect on the 1st of July, and to be paid three months in advance, as follows—farmers, $3 per month; architects, com. agents, lawyers, judges, &c., $16 per do; physicians, surgeons and curates, $12 do; and other callings in proportion.

All the accounts go to show that Santa Anna is not the unanimous choice of the people, and that he has arrested several military chiefs on suspicion of defection, and suppressed three papers for seditious publications.

The whole scope of the arguments of the government papers that we have seen, is in favor of the consolidation and perpetuation of the present central form of Government and against the federal constitution. Santa Anna is looked to as the Supreme Ruler, by whatever title he may be known at home or abroad. The military will probably sustain him for the present at least.

The following are the addresses and replies on the occasion of the departure and arrival of our Ministers:

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIS.

Mr. President: I am instructed by the President of United States to lay before your Excellency my letter of recall as accredited Minister near this Government. In like manner he has directed me to assure your Excellency that my Government is particularly desirous of cultivating and maintaining with the Mexican Republic the most friendly and frank relations. That its policy is that of justice and peace with all nations, and that this policy will be manifested whenever the occasion may call for it.

Before taking leave of you Excellency, I beg leave to express my ardent hopes that your inestimable spouse may soon be restored to health; while, at the same time, I wish your Excellency to enjoy every felicity that can fall to the lot of the illustrious head of a great nation, laboring to fix her political institutions on a basis that may secure the happiness and prosperity of the country.

I offer to your Excellency sincere thanks for the release of Mr. Haughtaling, and still hope that your Excellency will have the goodness to permit the other citizens of the United States, I named in our interview on the 14th, to accompany me on my return home.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT SANTA ANNA.

It is with deep and sincere feelings, I learn that your Excellency has received your letter of recall, and I can only console myself with the hope that you may be replaced by a worthy successor.

The sentiments you have expressed in the name of your government, are very gratifying, for I always ardently wished that our sister, the great republic of the North, should preserve and cherish the most frank sincere, and friendly relations with Mexico, and with deeds of reciprocal benevolence.

I appreciate, as I ought, the delicacy and kindness of the interest you take in the health of my spouse, and I thank you for the prosperity which you wish me as the supreme chief of this noble and generous nation.

Anxious to oblige an illustrious citizen of the United States, Martin Van Buren, who, through you, communicated his prayer for the liberation of Mr. Houghtaling, I concede it with great pleasure, more especially as I wisth to give a solemn and public testimonial of the esteem you have gained by a conduct alike wise, prudent and noble. I promise you then, that you shall return to your country with the six citizens of the United States, who have not yet obtained their liberty. I hope, sir, your government will duly estimate my sentiments, and the conduct on your part, that has merited the friendship and esteem of the Mexican nation.

SPEECH OF GEN. WADDY THOMPSON.

Excellent Sir:—I feel sincerely for the sickness of your estimable spouse; nor do I utter these words in compliance with mere ceremony, for they express what are on the lips of all. I anxiously desire the complete re-establishment of her health, and much felicity to your excellency. I deeply regret the duty that compels me to call upon you under such afflicting circumstances. I duly appreciate the motive that has induced a sacrifice of your personal feelings, and I shall make it known to the President of the United States. He has instructed me to offer to your excellency his sincere respect; and to acquaint your excellency that he congratulates himself that, at a time when the most delicate negociations are going on between the two countries, there is to be found at the head of the administration in Mexico, a distinguished soldier and statesman, who has had an opportunity for ascertaining the sincere wishes of our people to see permanently established in Mexico all the guaranties of civil liberty, accompanying the development of the immense resources to be found in this great and beautiful country. —Such, Mr. President, are the sentiments by which I am animated, and I shall consider myself fortunate, if, by conduct, alike conciliatory and firm, I can draw closer the ties of friendship between the two sister republics.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT SANTA ANNA.

I feel truly grateful that your Excellency, when presenting your credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of the North, began by manifesting a lively interest in the health of my spouse, in sentiments alike delicate and appropriate. Surrounded by domestic cares and public business, I still feel pleasure in hearing your government renew its protestations of that frank and sincere friendship which should be eternal between the two greatest republics in the world.

It is certain that I do not want for inducements to cultivate the reciprocal importance of such a union; and I cannot but be anxious that the serious questions under discussion, may desminate in a conciliatory manner, one that may establish the best feelings between the two countries.

I congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this republic, and it will give me satisfaction to know that your residence here proves agreeable and fortunate.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

From the New York Express.

Ten thousand Lives Lost.—Tremendous Earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo.

By the politeness of Capt. Morris, of the brig Wm. Neilson, from Port au Prince, we have "Le Patriote" of the 14th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th of May, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytian, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South-West to the North East.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the Patriot, and Port au Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriot also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding, and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme best, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock,—and since then, says the Patriot, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

SAINT MARC.—A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, —but no loss of life is mentioned.

AT GOANIVES the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 A. M. by saying—

"It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present, we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not burned in the ruins, have escaped. God grant that Port an Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

CAPE HAYTIAN.—The town of Cape Haytian has entirely disappeared, and with it two thirds of the population. The families that could escape are fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be dispatched by water to the distressed.

LATER.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Captain Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

A case was recently decided in the District Court of Belfast, which commenced two years ago, for the recovery of ninety-two cents! The costs amounted to about $400!

THINGS TO BE DESIRED.—A good wife, plenty of cash, a clear conscience, fair weather, and the good will of the Printer.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 9.

CANDIDATES.—The following persons have been announced as candidates in this county, at the election in August next:

WHIG.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons—Dr. Michael Holt, and Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Harrison Parker, esqrs.

DEMOCRATIC.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Dr. Julius C. Bracken, and Cad. Jones, jr. and Wm. N. Pratt, esqrs.

For Sheriff—James C. Turrentine.

☞ "The Whig Central Committee of Orange County," will meet at this place on Saturday the 11th inst. A full attendance is requested.

The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Dr. Edmund Strudwick, Catlett Campbell, esq., John W. Norwood, Stephen Moore, James Faucett, John J. Freeland, Dr. O. F. Long, Henry Whitted, John C. Douglas, John Bane, Richard Tapp, George Laws, Anderson Armstrong, Peyton Moore, Lofun K. Pratt, and Richeson Nichols.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum, our esteemed fellow citizen, it will be seen on reference to our Congressional summary, has been elected President of the Senate. This selection may be regarded not only as a mark of the high estimation in which the talents and personal qualities of Mr. M. are held by the members of the Senate, but as a tribute of respect to the firmness and fidelity of the old North State.

We omitted last week to state, that the rumor which had been put in circulation of a duel between Messrs Stanly and Wise, in which the latter was killed, was without foundation. The difficulty between them, it is said, has been amicably and honorably settled.

In the crowded state of our columns we have also neglected to mention, that Edward Callahan, charged with the crime of bigamy, was convicted at the late Superior Court of Person county, and sentenced to be branded on the cheek with the letter B, two years imprisonment in the county jail, and three several whippings on the bare back of 39 stripes each.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit notes of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, of the denomination of $20, are said to be in circulation. They are said to be of an old plate, signed by Mr. Nicholas as President, and Mr. Nekervis as Cashier; the engraving indifferent, and they may be easily detected.

The May number of THE AMERICAN MEDICAL LIBRARY AND INTELLIGENCER, edited by Professor, Dunglison has been received. The Intelligencer contains, as usual, a variety of interesting notices; the Library is occupied by a continuation of "a Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels, and the Affections which may be mistaken for them," by J. Hope, M. D., F. R. S, of St. George's Hospital; with additional Experiments and Notes by Dr. Pennock. The work is published by John J. Haswell, Philadelphia, at $5 per annum.

HENRY CLAY.—A meeting was recently held at Augusta, Georgia, at which Henry Clay was nominated as the People's candidate for the Presidency of the United States. A Whig State Convention is to be held sometime in this month.

In compliance with our promise last week, we publish to-day the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at McCray's store on the 21st ult.

We may perhaps consider ourselves as included in the censure under the 8th resolution, as we took a more active part than any body else hereabouts, in exposing the gross misrepresentations and falsehoods contained in the publication of the very honorable gentlemen, Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins, by which it was attempted to vilify and slander, and thereby create a prejudice against the then Whig candidate for the Presidency, Gen. William Henry Harrison. The proofs we exhibited of the duplicity of these gentlemen, can be found in the files of the Recorder two years ago; they were deemed conclusive by many, *and have never yet been answered.* The demand, therefore, for proof to be exhibited at the tax gatherings at "John S. Turrentine's, Shallow Ford, and J. Hutchinson's" can be considered as nothing but bravado and blustering, and will effect very little in "exonerating" Wm. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins from the predicament in which they have placed themselves. If these volunteers in the defence of those gentlemen are sincere in their professions, they will reply to the proofs *already exhibited;* they cannot get off under the plea that they are not reproduced at the places mentioned.

There are many things in the proceedings of this meeting which we think would be disclaimed by a large portion of the people composing it, if questioned in their individual capacity. Does it become *Republicans*, without one particle of proof to sustain the charge, to stigmatise one-half of their fellow citizens as "*bank-bought* Federalists," or to apply to them any other term of indignity or reproach, merely because they honestly differ from them in their opinion of public measures and public men?

The 6th resolution in particular, we cannot but consider as unbecoming liberal and sober men. If the Governor did buy "12 doz. Towels," he bought them with his own money and for his own use, and the public will suffer no detriment. An ice house is considered a necessary appendage to almost every gentleman's premises, who has not the advantage of a cool spring; and shall such a convenience be denied to the residence of the Governor of your state, especially when the whole cost does not exceed seventy-five dollars? For it is not true that it cost 300 dollars, as some of the partisan prints have stated. And the Governor has built "a chicken coop," too!! Really, can sober men bring up this as a charge against the Governor of a state, that he should provide a place to keep the chickens for his family's dinner?

We do not know why Gov. Dudley's name is lugged into these proceedings; his misdeeds, if he committed any, cannot be placed to the account of Gov. Morehead. But if Gov. Dudley expended $2000, or any other sum illegally or improperly, why was his account allowed? Surely there were Democrats enough in the Legislature to watch over the people's interests, even if the Whigs were too blind or too wicked to attend to their duty.

The 4th resolution is somewhat equivocally expressed. It *may* mean something like the forcible, mobbike, revolutionary proceedings, of which some portions of our country have exhibited melancholy examples; if such be its meaning it cannot be too strongly condemned But if by it is meant a vigilant watchfulness over the conduct of our rulers; such peaceful, constitutional and legal proceedings as become the citizens of a free republic; then, we say, the resolution expresses nothing but what the people ought to have done long ago; they would there by have saved millions of dollars. We will take occasion soon to give a list of some of the large sums which such vigilance might have saved.

The Whigs are charged with extravagance in giving to Gen. Harrison's widow his whole year's salary, though he was removed by death at the end of one short month. This is but the repetition of what has appeared in all the Loco Foco papers of the country; but for *honest* men to bring it up as a charge against the Whig party, shows an utter ignorance of the practice and history of the Government. We need not look farther back than to Gen. Jackson's administration for examples to sustain the appropriation. John Randolph was appointed minister to Russia, but became dissatisfied immediately, and left the capital after a residence of *nine days* only, and returned home after making a tour through Europe; and received *a year's salary*, together with an outfit of nine thousand dollars. And Maj. Barry, who for mismanagement was removed from the office of Post Master General, was appointed minister to Spain. He proceeded on his mission, but did not arrive at his place of destination; he died at Liverpool; yet he received his outfit of nine thousand dollars, and salary, though he did not live to perform one day's service. A year's salary was paid to Gen. Brown's widow after his decease. One more case we will mention. Commodore Elliott was tried before a naval court martial for sundry misdemeanors, convicted on several of the charges, and sentenced to suspension from the service for years, and his pay to be stopped; Mr. Van Buren confirmed the first part of the sentence, but reversed it as to the pay; Commodore Elliott, therefore, though rendering no service to the country, receives full pay as a chief officer in the navy. If it is so monstrous to pay to the widow of Gen. Harrison a year's salary for services which he did not live to perform, why are all these instances of similar liberality, practised under the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, passed over in perfect silence? Is it because one was the act of Whigs, and the others the acts of Democrats?

Alike unadvised and indiscreet is the assertion, that the Whigs "have borrowed money until they have sunk the credit of the United States." Of the *necessity* of the loan we are not disposed now to speak; we have heretofore shown that it grew out of the action of the preceding administration—the annual average expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's administration having exceeded the income nearly seven millions of dollars. But it is not true that the credit of the United States has been sunk. Quotations in the New York papers show that United States stock is now selling *at par* in that city.

"Retrenchment and Reform" which the Whigs have "preached," they are now actively engaged in carrying out in practice. The appropriation bills for the year 1841, were passed by the Van Buren Congress, before the Whigs came into power. The present session is therefore the first opportunity the Whigs have had to prove their sincerity; and if any one will take the trouble to look over the progress of the appropriation bills for the year 1842, in either house, he will find that great reductions have been made in all the departments. In the single article of stationary for members of Congress a sum will be saved, when compared with like expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's administration, more than sufficient to compensate for the year's salary which the Whigs are accused of squandering upon the widow of Gen. Harrison. How a portion of the said stationary was disposed of may be *guessed* at by the guilt edges as well as the quality of the very paper upon which these resolutions were written—as well as a shrewd guess given as to who is the real author of them.

We subscribe fully to the doctrine, that it is the right of the people, or any portion of them, to meet together to consult upon such measures as they may think best calculated to advance the general welfare; but we think it unquestionably the duty of those who set themselves up as *leaders* of the people, to see to it that the matters they set forth are based in truth and fair dealing, lest it should happen according to the wise proverb—"When the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch."

The great Presbyterian Law-suit, which has been long pending between the Old and New School, we learn from the Philadelphia papers, has been settled, the "New School" having withdrawn the suit.

The Ex-President, Mr. Van Buren, in making a tour through the Southern and western states, arrived at Lexington (Ky.) a few days since. He was immediately waited upon by Mr. Clay, with an invitation to visit him at Ashland, (Mr. Clay's residence.) On the following day, in compliance with this invitation, Mr. Van Buren, in company with Mr. Paulding, went to Ashland, where he remained a day or two. It is pleasant to witness these civilities between such distinguished heads of rival parties.

PROBABLE MURDER.—A Coroner's Inquest was held in this county, on Monday last, over the body of Mrs. Robert Powell, who had died suddenly, under suspicious circumstances, and buried with unnatural haste. At the instance of some of the neighbors, the Coroner was sent for, who, having summoned a jury, had the body disinterred. On examination, it was found to be perfectly livid on the back, and almost of the consistency of jelly, and that the bruises extended to a considerable depth. The result of the whole investigation was, that her husband was arrested and committed to the jail of this city for further examination.

If our county has not already established a character for deeds of violence, by no means enviable, we fear it soon will—a character particularly disgraceful to the metropolitan county of the state.

Register.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.—Mr. Isaac Smith, a citizen of this county, descended into a well, in Chatham, a few days since, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and was shortly after discovered at its bottom, without motion. He was drawn up to the mouth of the well, but died in a few minutes, owing, no doubt, to the foulness of the air. How often must people be told, that the presence of foul air may be accurately tested by simply letting down into a well a lighted candle, and that no one should dare to go into one, without such experiment? If the air is unwholesome, the candle will burn very feebly, or at once go out, and death will certainly be the fate of him who exposes himself in such an atmosphere. But, if the candle burns freely, then no danger need be apprehended from a descent. *Ibid.*

MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine has agreed on the districting of the State for Representatives, in anticipation of the passing of the Apportionment Law by Congress, assuming that it will pass in such form as to give Maine ten Representatives. There was some difficulty in framing a bill for this purpose to meet the views of the two branches of the Legislature, but the object was accomplished on Saturday and the House resolved to adjourn on Monday.

MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money continues with undiminished ardor. *Standard.*

We take the foregoing admission from the last "Standard," the Editor of which is regarded by his party as a perfect Necker in matters of finance. The demand for money, says he, is as great as it ever was. How will the editor *now* account for the scarcity? Before our banks resumed the payment of their liabilities in specie, he and his party attributed the hardness of the times altogether to the *suspension*. There ought now, then, according to their logic, to be an improvement. But we have the admission, that money is as scarce as ever. Exchange on the North, (which annually costs the people a greater loss than all the taxes paid both to the state and counties,) is but little if at all improved. What stronger demonstration do the people want that a National Institution—a great Regulator—is needed, which will not only afford the currency that will be, every where, at *par*, but will also bring down exchange to a reasonable rate? It is in vain to hope for a better state of things, until we get a United States Bank, which will act on the currency like a balance-wheel in complicated machinery, and keep every thing moving in its proper orbit. *Bal. Reg.*

"The Register has not yet answered a respectful inquiry addressed to him, as to the meaning of his denial about Mr. Freeman and his Deputyship. His denial has been taken to mean that Mr. Freeman, since Governor Morehead took charge of the Department, never was employed in any sort of occupation in the business of that department."

The "Standard" has a very ingenious way, when it is cornered, of affecting not to understand the meaning of his respondent, for the purpose of producing the impression that some evasion or subterfuge has been practised. In this case, for instance. The "Standard" first charged, in substance, that the office of Private Secretary to the Governor was *farmed out* to E. B. Freeman, esq. who also acted, it was said, as a sort of Deputy Governor. We really considered the whole matter so supremely ridiculous, that we suffered many weeks to elapse before noticing it at all, when we gave it a most peremptory denial. The Standard affects not to understand the reply, and now asks if Mr. Freeman never was employed, *in any sort of occupation* in the business of the Executive Department! Really this is a question, not being Mr. Freeman's keeper, that we are unprepared to answer; but if the Editor will hail him to-day, as he passes to or from, his dinner, he can, no doubt, be satisfied on this momentous point. *Bal. Reg.*

It was stated by a member of Congress a few days ago, in the House, that the building of the new Custom House in the city of New York, had cost two and a quarter millions of dollars! It was commenced during Jackson's administration, and though now occupied, is not yet altogether finished—an appropriation having been asked for at this session. Every thing connected with the establishment seems to have been conducted upon the same wasteful system. *Fay. Obs.*

Whig Retrenchment.—By the Congressional proceedings in the House on Monday week, it will be seen that the Whigs materially reduced the enormous appropriations asked for by Mr. Upsher, sanctioned of course by Mr. Tyler, and reported to the House by Mr. Wise. The whole amount of reduction is $2 152,332. The Locofoco papers, which groan with accusations against the Whigs of extravagance, of a desire to increase the taxes, &c. will take especial care that their readers shall not be informed of this refutation of their slanders. *Ib.*

Life and Speeches of Henry Clay.—The New York American says—We understand that a work in two volumes, of some 600 pages each, under this title, is now in the press. The biography is to come down to the period of Mr. Clay's retiring from the Senate, and the whole work is to be prepared under the supervision of several personal friends, of excellent taste and erudition, of this great Statesman. It comes in good time.

A College in Texas—A Methodist College has been established at Rutersville, on a foundation laid by Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., once at Methodist preacher in New Hampshire, afterwards president of the Methodist College at Augusta, Kentucky. The Methodists have 50 local and itinerant preachers in Texas, and 2,750 members in their churches.

Royal Visiter Expected.—Extract from a letter of an officer to his brother in Cleveland, dated on board the United States ship Vincennes, of the United States Exploring Expedition: "We have on board, Vindoba, the King of the Feejee Islands, as prisoner, who killed and eat eleven of the crew of a Salem vessel, in 1835. I suppose he will be shown about like Black Hawk, and then be sent home. He says I am his best friend, and wishes to live with me when we reach the United States. How would you like to have him for a mess-mate? He is a fine looking fellow, very tall, and wears his hair half a yard long. He would be worth $2,000 to show about the country.

New Bedford Mercury.

Snow.—There was a snow storm at New Bedford, Mass., on Friday, the 20th of May, and a severe and destructive frost in Boston and the vicinity, on the 27th.

A heavy frost in Monroe country, Mo., on the 3d of May, destroyed thousands of tobacco plants, cabbage plants, and vegetables.

A SHE DEVIL.—On Monday the town of Lynn, Mass., was in a state of great excitement, occasioned by the murder of a fine little boy of that town, by a female demon who kept a school there. On Saturday the little fellow came home and complained that the mistress had whipped him severely, but his complaints were not alarming, and nothing more was thought of the matter. At night he retired to bed with a little brother who, on waking in the morning, found him dead. On examination, his body, limbs and head were found much bruised, and swollen; and it was very evident that his death had been produced by congestion of the brain, occasioned by the treatment he had received from the woman; who, it turned out upon investigation, hung him up by the heels, and beat him for a long time and with great violence with rulers! The wretch was immediately secured, to be dealt with as her inhumanity deserves. *N. Y. Sun.*

FROM FLORIDA.

Savannah, May 25.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamer Colonel Harney arrived here yesterday from Florida with four companies of the 2d regiment U. S. Infantry, destined for their new posts on the Niagara frontier. The following are the Companies, with the officers attached, the whole being under command of Lt. Col. Riley:

Company F, Captain Day; Company A, Lieut. Lovell; Company C, Captain Casey; Company D, Lieut. Long.

The other companies of the regiment are concentrating at Pilatka. Three of them have left ere this in the Newbern, and the remaining three will leave in the Charleston. The companies of this regiment were separated at Sackett's Harbor some twenty years since, and will soon be concentrated at Governor's Island for the first time since their dispersion.

The 7th Infantry was still in active pursuit of Octeochee and his band of Creeks. Its departure for the posts on the Gulf of Mexico now occupied by the 3d Artillery is left to the discretion of the Colonel commanding.

Nothing more has yet been heard of the Creeks engaged in the late attack on Lieut. Baker's party. Their number was from ten to fifteen. The messenger sent to this band by Halleck has not yet returned. As for Halleck himself, Col. Worth does not think it proper to trust him out of his sight. Tigertail was supposed to be with the Creeks.

The armed occupation of Florida is going on rapidly; and the recent events there will not, we are assured, cause any change in the policy of the commanding officer. It is well to reflect that no new State was ever settled in this country yet, without many conflicts with predatory bands of Indians. Not a single instance can be named in our history where the pioneers have not had more or less danger to encounter. To pick up the small remnant of the hostiles on a surface of 50,000 square miles, is an object by no means commensurate with the expense of maintaining several regiments of troops in the country for the performance of a duty which is almost physically impossible, when the numbers of the enemy are so reduced.

Settlements have been made in Florida at the following places, viz. Annutiga, Choochechattee, Homussassa, Charlo O'Mathla's Town, Black Hammock, between Lake Monroe and Lake Jesup, Fort Mellon, Echlucknee Springs, Fort King, Fort Holmes, and No. 4, opposite Cedar Keys. They all, so far as known, are in a prosperous state.

Pelaklikaha, some forty miles southeast of Fort King, offers one of the most advantageous places for settlement, and will soon be occupied.

The troops will sail immediately for New York. [*Republican.*

For the Recorder.

STRANGE DOCTRINE.—"The Locos are God's party and the Whigs the Devil's party." This, it seems, was one of the unctuous salvos poured upon the wounded spirit of fainting Democracy at the grand Convention for *inexpedient* measures held at Salisbury on the 20th day of May last. It is *Strange* doctrine, but strange as it may seem, still *Strange* said it. Yea, passing *Strange*, for *passing* he must be, far from without the influence of common decency, and common sense. His road is a broad and easy one, and the vale of contempt is not far off. We wish him a pleasant ride, and trust he may like the country when he gets there.

A WHIG.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday, May 20, Mr. Mangum, on leave, introduced a bill to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The Senate held an executive session, which was continued until past five o'clock, and then adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, May 23, Mr. King moved to take up a resolution some time since offered by him in relation to the adjournment of Congress, but it was negatived—yeas 17, nays 20. The Senate then took up the private calendar, and afterwards held an executive session.

On Tuesday, the bill from the House making appropriation for the support of the navy for the year 1842, was read the first and second time, and referred to the committee on finance.

The apportionment bill was then taken up, and Mr. Berrien explained the amendments to the bill which had been made by the committee on the judiciary. The debate was continued until a late hour, chiefly on the motion of Mr. Walker to concur with the committee on the second amendment, namely, that of giving one additional representative to each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said rates.

On Wednesday, the apportionment bill was taken up as the special order; the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Walker to concur in the second amendment of the committee on the judiciary, giving one additional representative to each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said rates. Messrs. Huntington, Woodbury, Walker, Bayard, Allen, Crittenden, Rives, White, and others, addressed the Senate, when the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 22.

Mr. Bayard then moved an amendment, the effect of which was to strike out the 50,000, and leave the ratio blank; which motion was concurred in—yeas 25, nays 23.

On Thursday, memorials were presented in favor of such a revision of the tariff as will protect the domestic interests of the country.

The apportionment bill was taken up; the question being on filling the blank for the ratio of representation. A great variety of numbers were sent to the chair, ranging from 92,000 down to 50,000. The debate was continued until 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial from merchants and business men of the city of New York, urging Congress to pass such a tariff as, while it will give ample revenue, will afford incidental protection; and asking that such exchequer plan may be passed as will ensure a sound currency; and Mr. Buchanan, a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, asking that such a tariff may be imposed as will enable the manufacturing interests of the country to compete with foreigners.

The special order was again taken up, being the consideration of the apportionment bill. The debate was continued until near 5 o'clock, when the question was taken on several of the proposed numbers, beginning with the highest, when 71,143 was adopted by a vote of 25 to 21. But this vote was reconsidered on the ground of injustice to some of the states, when the subject was laid on the table, and the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, May 30, the apportionment bill was taken up; and after a long debate, the number 70,680 was adopted—yeas 28, nays 18.

Mr. Allen then moved to strike out the second section, relating to districting the states; when the subject was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

On Tuesday, a letter was received from the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, resigning the office of President of the Senate *pro tempore*, in consequence of his continued indisposition.

Mr. Berrien then moved to proceed to the election of a President *pro tem*; which motion having been acquiesced in, the Secretary called on Senators to prepare their ballots.

On the first ballot the whole number of votes polled was 45—necessary to a choice, 23. Of this number Mr. Mangum received 22; Mr. King, 14; Mr. Bayard, 4; Mr. Tallmadge, 1; Mr. Sevier, 1; Mr. Kerr, 1; Mr. Clayton, 1; blank 1.

No choice having been made, the Senate again proceeded to ballot, when the vote stood: For Mr. Mangum, 23; Mr.

Bayard, 13; Mr. King, 7; Mr. Talmadge, 1; Mr. Walker, 1.

Whereupon, it appearing that Mr. Mangum had received a majority of the votes present, he was declared duly elected.

Mr. Linn then rose and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD for the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Senate regret the indisposition of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD which has occasioned his resignation.

The apportionment bill was again taken up, and Mr. Allen addressed the Senate in favor of his motion to strike out the second section of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Huntington in a speech of great length against striking out, and by Mr. Wright in favor of it. Mr. W. said it was impossible to prevent fraud in the districting system in populous places, and that the whole matter should be left to the states.

On Wednesday, the President of the Senate laid before that body a communication from Amos Kendall, asking Congress to relieve him from the judgment obtained against him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia by Stockton & Stokes. The petitioner states that he acted on the advice of the then President of the United States, and that the legality of his course was sustained by the Attorney General.

Some discussion was had on a resolution for the employment of a corps of Reporters; the resolution was amended, and then laid on the table.

The apportionment bill was taken up, and after an animated discussion, the question was taken on concurring in the amendment of the committee on the judiciary, and decided in the negative—yeas 4, nays 40.

Mr. Wright rose to give his reasons why he should vote in the affirmative in this case, and entered into the general subject of districting the states at very considerable length, concluding by offering an amendment to strike out the words "no one district allowing more than one Representative," and to insert the following: "So far as can be done in conformity with the established election system of the states; but that no state shall, by virtue of the provisions of this section, consider itself called upon to divide counties or other election districts, for the purpose of fixing single districts."

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday May 19, a resolution was agreed to, by a vote of 89 to 79, by which all debate on the naval appropriation bill is to cease on Monday at one o'clock.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1842.

On Friday, the consideration of the naval appropriation bill was continued in committee of the whole.

On Saturday, the orders of the day, being the private calender, were postponed, and the consideration of the naval appropriation bill continued in committee of the whole.

On Monday, May 23, the discussions on the naval appropriation bill were continued in committee of the whole until one o'clock, when, in pursuance of the resolution of Thursday, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments proposed, and having gone through therewith, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house.

On Tuesday, the bill making appropriation for the support of the army and military academy for the year 1842, was considered in committee of the whole.

On Wednesday, reports were received from committees. Among numerous others, Mr. Meriwether, from the committee on public expenditures, made a report in relation to expenditures of the government, civil, military, and naval, and recommending retrenchment and reform in various branches and bureaus of the public duties. Mr. M. also, from the same committee, reported the following, viz; a bill to reduce the pay of the officers of the Federal Government; a bill for the better regulation of the navy, to repeal the act of March 3, 1837, providing for the more equal distribution of the navy pension fund, and to reduce the navy to a peace establishment; a bill to reduce the military establishment of the U. States, and for other purposes; and a bill regulating the payment of expenses accruing on the collection of duties on imports; which said bills were read a first and second time and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On Thursday, several reports from committees were made.

A resolution to extend the powers of a select committee of five, heretofore appointed, to inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the collection and settlement of the claims of the United States against the late Commonwealth Bank of Boston, was amended and adopted.

The army appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. The question pending was on an amendment offered by Mr. Cave Johnson, having in view a reduction of the army to the number provided for by the act of 2d March, 1821. Mr. Cushing addressed the committee in opposition to the reduction; Mr. Gilmer in favor of it. Mr. Gilmer had not concluded, when the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Pendleton, on leave given, from the committee on military affairs, made a report upon the establishment of a chain of military posts from Council Bluffs to the Pacific ocean, accompanied by a bill to establish two additional military posts. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Cowen, the house passed to the consideration of the private calendar, and considerable progress was made in disposing of private bills.

On Saturday, Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the committee on commerce, to which had been referred sundry petitions, praying for the protection of American labor and the promotion of reciprocal commerce, &c., made a report recommending the passage of the following resolution and bills: A joint resolution, requiring the President, at such times as he shall deem advisable, to give the proper notice for terminating such treaties with European powers as have established the privilege of importing on equal terms other articles than those the produce of the countries in whose vessels the importations are made: a bill to establish reciprocity in the commercial regulations of the United States in their intercourse with British colonial ports; and a bill to alter the mode of admeasuring the tonnage of ships and other vessels. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The private calendar was again taken up, and some progress made; when, no quorum being present, the house adjourned.

On Monday, May 30, some private bills were considered; after which the army appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Gilmer concluded his speech. He was followed by Mr. Lowell against a reduction, and by Mr. Meriwether and Mr. M'Keon in favor of it.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Gwin, it was resolved that the house shall meet on Monday next, and thereafter during the present session of Congress, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Rayner 10,000 extra copies of the report made by Mr. Kennedy, from the committee on commerce, on the subject of the commerce and navigation of the United States, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., on leave given, reported a bill to suppress the vending of lottery tickets in the district of Columbia. Read twice and committed.

The army appropriation bill was again taken up, and the debate was continued by Mr. M'Keon, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Warren of Georgia, Mr. Black, and Mr. Ward. The house then adjourned, no quorum being present.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cooper, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a resolution authorizing the committee on Indian affairs, charged by the order of the house with the investigation of frauds alleged to have been committed in Arkansas, or elsewhere, upon the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and other Indians, to send for persons and papers. The resolution was adopted.

The house was principally occupied in business relating to the District of Columbia.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a public notice given, a portion of the Democracy of Capt. Harvey's District, in the upper part of Orange, assembled at McCray's store, on Saturday the 21st of May, 1842, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held in the town of Hillsborough, on Tuesday of May Court, to nominate suitable men to run on the Democratic Republican Ticket, for seats in the next General Assembly of our state, and to take into consideration such other matter as they might think proper to act upon.

On motion of Capt. Jacob O. Hurdle, William Hall, esq. was called on to preside over the meeting as chairman, and Col. Jesse Gant as secretary. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting—Capt. Josiah Hurdle presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we are a free people, and living in a free government, it is a privilege we have, and a duty we owe to ourselves as well as our fellow men, to meet together and consult upon such measures as we may think proper; sanctioning such as we may believe to be for the good of our country, and entering our protest against any and every such measure as we believe to be strictly incompatible with our rights and privileges.

During the campaign in the year 1840, when the bank-bought Federalists in the South, united with their political brethren, the Abolitionists in the North, in the support of a nominee of an Abolition Convention for President of the United States, we heard them proclaiming that the Executive exercised powers superior to those vested in the hands of European Kings. We ask the question, since they complain so very much, have they, in the number of months since they have been in power, brought forward one single proposition to curtail any of those powers of the Executive, or of Congress? No, is the answer. On the contrary, they are rather extending them. See Congress dictating to the states how to elect members to their body; the Executive assuming the power to suppress the *people* of Rhode Island in their righteous struggle for a constitution.

We also have the opinion of the late William Henry Harrison against a National Bank; and for proof of this fact we refer to the speech of the honorable gentleman, *Whisker* Badger of Wake, delivered in the county of Granville in the year 1840. We now hear these same dodging politicians preaching to the people, that if Harrison had lived to administer the government in log cabin style, for six short months, the country would be flooded with national bank notes. View the contrast, and see what consistency!

We also heard these bankites, ciderites and log-cabinites, preaching economy, reform, and retrenchment, and to prove to you their honesty in carrying out their promises, they have given to a rich widow $25,000 of your money—appropriated $6000 to furnishing the President's House, in addition to the furniture, for which they abused Mr. Van Buren so very much; in fact this was one of the prime causes why they turned him out of office. They furthermore paid Mr. Tyler something like $24,000; these amounts are considered now to be very small by the Whigs; yet, when added, they amount to about $55,000, which, as all will see, has been paid for Presidents to administer the Government for one year only. They have borrowed money until they have sunk the credit of the United States.

We were furthermore promised by these hard-ciderites that they would proscribe proscription. Have they done it? No! But they have hurled from office thousands of good and faithful servants, for opinion's sake, and supplied their vacancies by appointing, according to private promise, those self-styled decent Whigs, who went about crowing like chickens, howling like dogs, and bellowing like bulls.

Out of twenty-seven appointments made by the last Legislature and in the state, not one single Democrat was taken.

1. Resolved, That we approve of the Democratic Convention to be held at Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, to nominate suitable candidates to run on the Democratic Republican Ticket, for seats in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of our state.

2. Resolved, That the chairman appoint fourteen delegates to represent the people of Capt. Harvey's District in said Convention.

3. Resolved, That the $2000 and upwards of the people's money, illegally drawn from the treasury by the late Gov. Dudley, was a violation of his oath and deserves the just condemnation of all honest men, who love their country and its rights.

4. Resolved, That a crisis has arrived when we should, as a free and independent people, not only diligently watch over our public officers, but when they violate laws and we the people are to sustain a loss by such violation, we should, as freemen, come out fearlessly and denounce them as traitors to the country and demand a restoration of said loss. This plan and this alone will, we believe, be a sovereign remedy, and we call upon our Democratic brethren in the different parts of this state, to think of this matter, and should their views upon mature deliberation acquiesce with ours, we are ready at a moment's warning to proceed against any and all such violations of trust by public officers of our state.

5. Resolved, That we condemn the example set by Gov. Morehead in building an Ice House at the expense of the people, and at a time when it can only be had at the expense of importing it some hundreds of miles. This kind of "whig" summer comfortables is certainly incompatible with the hard-cider times, and therefore meets with our disapproval.

6. Resolved, That according to Gov. Morehead's meaning of terms, buying 12 doz. Towels means whig economy. 2d. Building an Ice House on the public grounds and out of the public funds, means whig reform. 3d. That building a chicken coop for private crowing, means whig retrenchment.

7. Resolved, That the recent triumph of the Democratic Republicans in thirteen states, where the sober second thought has prevailed, is worthy of notice, and that we will use all honorable means to follow their example.

8. Resolved, That we have seen published in the Hillsborough Recorder the proceedings of two Whig meetings, one held at Griffis's store at which J. Johnston presided as chairman, H. Crawford and A. Griffis, as secretaries; the other at John S. Turrentine's, John Boon presiding as chairman, J. S. Turrentine and A. Sellers as secretaries.

Each meeting having adopted a similar resolution, condemning our late representative Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Hawkins for publishing a false circular relative to Harrison's selling law, which provides for selling white men and women for debt.

We, believing in the faithfulness and honesty of the accused, hereby give fair notice to all concerned, and demand the proof of their charge to be given at the following tax gatherings: John S. Turrentine's, Shallow Ford, and J. Hutchinson's. If said proof is not adduced, we shall consider Wm. Montgomery and M. Hawkins as exonerated from the charge, and publish the accusers as dishonest, undermining and profligate politicians; seeking to destroy the honest reputation of others, by publishing false charges, and shame should be stamped in indelible letters on the foreheads of all concerned, and they should go down to their grave branded with dishonesty towards their fellow men.

In pursuance of the second resolution, the chairman appointed the following delegates: Frederick Blanchard, Richard Maynard, Capt Jacob G. Dicky, James Dicky, senr., Capt. Benjamin Hurdle, Col. Jesse Gant, John Hall, Capt. Jacob Hurdle, James Hurdle, Capt. Jonathan Harvey, Dr. Eli F. Watson, George Garrison, sen., and Capt. Benjamin Roney, and on motion the chairman was added.

It was also ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to the Standard and Recorder for publication, with the request that the North Carolinian copy the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM HALL, *Ch'n.*
JESSE GANT, *Sec'y.*

From the Raleigh Register.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We have been favored by a friend with the following interesting account of the Exercises at the recent Commencement at Chapel Hill:

Mr. GALES: For the gratification of those who could not come up to the great Literary Festival of our University, I beg leave to furnish you with the subjoined hurried account. Though from several causes, the number of visitors was not so great as on some former occasions, yet no one hence inferred a diminished interest in the public towards this nursery of its youth; on the contrary, there were decisive indications of unabated interest, and renewed determination to sustain the University. Should not our youth be inspired with additional reverence for age and mature manhood, when they see the venerable Clergy, the severe and learned Judge, the eloquent Advocate, and the Farmer—the key-stone of our system of Government—leaving their business and families, and encountering heat and rain and dust, to do them honor and to cheer their young hearts? And how ungrateful it would be in them not to strain every nerve, to provide a rich intellectual banquet for those who came up to our Literary Metropolis, to honor knowledge and its votaries? If our College youth could only see themselves as the wise see them, the cherished hope of the country, the subject of unceasing petitions at a Throne of Grace, and the destined fathers of a Republic, they would shun idleness as *infamy* and dissipation and insurbordination, as *treason* to their state. The time has been in the history of our country, when the sinewy arm and the brawny hand were most in demand and most valuable; it was when the primeval forest had to be felled and freed from savage beasts and Indians—still more, when our fathers sought deliverance from foreign domination. But the times have changed; now more than at any other period in the history of man, is knowledge power, happiness and respectability. The citadel of freedom and justice is no less fiercely assaulted than formerly, but in a different way; the weapon of attack is not the sword, but the pen, the liquid shed, not blood, but ink, and disputes are decided not on the battle field, but on the legislative arena. These considerations are a motive for a continuance of patronage and support from the public, as well as for untiring application in the young student.

The examination began on Monday, the 23d of May, and was continued through the forenoon of Tuesday, the 31st, at which time the President examined the Senior class on National and Constitutional Law, in the presence of the Governor of the state and other gentlemen of the Board of Trustees.

In consequence of the failure of the two Societies to choose representatives to appear on Wednesday evening of Commencement week, the competitors from the Freshman class did not appear on the stage until Tuesday evening; but an instructive exhibition had been provided for Monday evening, when Professor Green, at the request of the Senior class, preached a valedictory discourse from the text—"Remember this, and show yourselves men."—*Isaiah, chap.* 46, *verse* 8. The Preacher seemed to feel that the occasion was no ordinary one, and spoke with great dignity, pathos and unction; he did not "shun to declare the whole counsel of God." He drew such a full, fearless and faithful picture of their responsibilities, and of the diseased and brutish libertine, as will be long remembered.

The public exercises for Tuesday, to exhibited in the following bill:

Orations selected from the Freshman Class.

1. DeWitt C. Stone (Franklin,) Sprague on the Massachusetts claims.

2. Eugene J. Hinton, (Bertie) Sheridan on the trial of Warren Hastings.

3. Owen D. Holmes (Wilmington,) Berrien on the limitation of the veto power.

4. Jesse P. Smith (Fayetteville,) Ames on the British Treaty.

5. James J. Herring (Lenoir,) Clay on the Compromise Bill.

6. Walter R. Staples, (Patrick Co. Va.) McDuffie on the Amendments of the Constitution.

The forenoon of Wednesday was set apart for the delivery of the Anniversary Oration by Judge Mason, of Virginia, but when the hour arrived, the President read a letter from Judge Mason, in which he feelingly regretted that the pressure of indispensable business prevented him from attending. But the audience did not retire until they had been gratified by a novel, instructive and entertaining exhibition. The indefatigable Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Mitchell, made various very successful experiments with the fine electro magnetic apparatus (which the University has lately procured from Boston.) He produced powerful and most rapid motion by magnetism alone, and demonstrated the practicability of its application to the useful arts, but seemed to think that the cost of copper and zinc (materials indispensable to the excitation of the magnetic influence in such a degree as to be useful) would hinder it from coming into successful competition with steam.

When the Professor finished his Lecture, he gave notice that the funeral of Miss Jane Wilson, (daughter of Dr. Wilson, President of the Greensboro' Institute,) who died at Professor Phillips' the preceding day at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. would be preached over her remains in Gerard Hall, at 4 in the afternoon. The demise of this amiable and intelligent young Lady, and the deep sympathy felt for her excellent father, increased by the meekness and Christian fortitude with which he bore his bereavement, produced a state of feeling but ill in unison with that which had brought the assembled multitude up to the annual Literary Festival of the University. Perhaps never has the awful truth that "in the midst of life we are in death" been more forcibly proved; and how must the pealing music, the lengthened procession of the young and thoughtless and the sounds of applause have affected the senses of the bereaved ones? In the afternoon Professor Phillips preached an excellent and affective Sermon from *Thes. 4th Chap. 13th verse.* Her remains were then attended by the greater part of the congregation to the College burial ground.

On Wednesday evening, the Speakers selected for the Sophomore class appeared on the stage, viz.

1. John Cowan (Wilmington,) Character of Mahmoud II—Anonymous.

2. Robert H. Cowan (Wilmington,) Rayner on the New Jersey contested election.

3. John Ballanfant (Maury County, Tenn.) Rhett on the Appropriation Bill.

4. Robert T. Fuller (Caswell,) Everett on laying the Corner Stone of the Lexington Monument.

5. William A. Blount, (Washington,) Influence of Revolutions on Society—Anonymous.

6. Robin Ap C. Jones, (Hillsboro',) Prospects of our Country. Dr. Hooper's Address before the Literary Societies.

Thursday—(Commencement day.)

The procession moved, at 10 o'clock A. M. from the South Building for Gerard Hall, in the following order, viz.

1. Musicians.
2. Members of the Freshman Class.
3. Members of the Sophomore Class.
4. Members of the Junior Class.
5. Members of the Graduating Class.
6. Alumni.
7. Strangers and Visitors.
8. Teachers of Schools.
9. Parents and Guardians.
10. Clergy.
11. Faculty.
12. Trustees.
13. Governor of the State and President of the University.
14. Speakers of the Graduating Class.

The Procession passed the Monument of Dr. Caldwell with bared heads, and entered the Hall in reversed order, when there was

1. Prayer. By Dr. Mitchell.

2. Salutatory Oration. Francis T. Bryan, Raleigh.

3. Oration. "Obligations of Educated men." Joseph J. Summerell, Northampton.

4. Oration. "Principles of the Old Federal Party." Rufus Babbinger, Cabarrus.

5. Oration. "Spirit of Reform." William H. Haigh, Fayetteville.

6. Oration "Reciprocal influence of Science and Religion." William F. Lewis, Edgecombe.

AFTERNOON.

Procession as in Forenoon.

EXERCISES.

1. Eloge de Louis Phillippe. William A. Bell, Greene Co. Ala.

2. Oration. "Reverence for the Past." William S. Mullins, Fayetteville.

3 Oration. "The Middle Ages." William F. Martin, Elizabeth City.

4. Degrees conferred, viz: A. B. on the Graduating Class, and A. M. on the following Gentlemen, viz: Albert G. Hubbard, Newbern. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington. William P. Bond, Brownsville, Tenn.

5. Report of the Faculty.

6. Valedictory. Thomas J. Morisey, Sampson.

7. Prayer. By Prof. Green.

Names of the Graduating Class.

Richard J. Ashe, Rufus Barringer, William A. Bell, Francis T. Bryan, Jas. A. Caldwell, James W. Campbell, Robert McG. Campbell, David Coleman, James L. Dusenbery, Stephen S. Green, William H. Haigh, William W. Harris, Charles P. Heartwell, William J. Hayes, Peter J. Holmes, John F. Lash, William F. Lewis, William F. Martin, William R. McBee, Thomas J. Morisey, William S. Mullins, Israel L. Pickens, Nathaniel H. Quince, George W. Ruffin, John B. Smith, Ashley W. Spaight, Joseph J. Summerell, Ruffin W. Tomlinson, Richard D. Wilson.

The Public Exercises of the young Gentlemen were well performed. The Speeches of the Graduating Class were marked by manly good sense, and many of them by a graceful elocution.

* A new and interesting ceremony was introduced on this occasion, viz: the presentation by the President in the name of the Faculty, of an elegant copy of the Holy Scriptures to each Member of the Graduating Class.

Belgian Indemnity.—Mr. Maxey, our Charge d'Affaires to Brussels, has succeeded in obtaining from the Belgian Government an indemnity for the destruction of American property in the entrepot at Antwerp, by the Dutch troops, during the revolutionary struggle in that city.

A Maine editor says that a pumpkin somewhere in that State, grew so large that eight men could stand around it. This is something like the man who said he saw a flock of black-birds fly so low that he cold shake a stick at them.

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, May 20.	
Cotton,	7½ a	8½
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 25 a	2 85
Leaf,	3 25 a	7 50
	Fayetteville, June 1.	
Flour,	6 00 a	7 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	2 00
(bushel,)	60 a	00
Cotton,	5 a	7½
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES	
9 Thursday,	4 49	7 11	Last	1 35 morn
10 Friday	4 48	7 12	New	8 4 58 after.
11 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	First	15 11 36 morn
12 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	Full	22 4 6 after
13 Monday,	4 48	7 12	Last	30 6 25 after.
14 Tuesday,	4 48	7 12		
15 Wednesday	4 47	7 13		

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic,
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums,
Mott's Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8. 27—

7 Negroes for Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 31st day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm Lynn, dec'd, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS CHRISTIAN, } *Adm's.*
MATTHEW LYNN, }

June 8. 22—

FEMALE SCHOOL,
In Hillsborough.

THE Fall session of MR & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 4th of July, and close the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

TERMS—PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Latin or Greek,	10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr Jas Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jno W. Norwood, esq, Hillsborough. Rev D. Lacey, Raleigh. Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Giles Mebane, esq., Orange county. Mr Robert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. D. Stratton Newbern. Richard Washington, esq. Waynesborough. Gaston Wider, esq. Wake county. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington.

June 1. 26—

☞ Raleigh Register, Standard, and Milton Chronicle will insert once a week for four weeks.

Notice.

AT May Term, 1842, of Orange County Court, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS D. CRAIN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned: He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. FAUCETT, *Adm'r.*

June 1. 26—

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Editor—As you have in the very teeth of patronage, and in the face of power, flung abroad the flag for Henry Clay, as the best qualified for, and most deserving of the next Presidency, I send you the enclosed transcript from the original, by a lady of our city.

I think you will think that these verses express the true doctrine by which the friends of Clay should be governed, and the duty they have to perform.

The powerful influence of the Ladies in the election of the lamented Harrison, without o'er topping their proper sphere, was every where felt and acknowledged, and here we have one thus early in the field, known among her friends as possessing a highly cultivated mind and all the domestic virtues. A. S. T.

ORIGINAL SONG.

BY A LADY.

Air—*Auld Lang Syne.*

1.

Leave vain regrets for errors past,
Nor cast the ship away;
But nail your colours to the mast,
And strike for Harry Clay!

2.

From him no treason need be fear'd,
Your cause he'll ne'er betray;
What name to freemen so endear'd,
As that of Harry Clay!

3.

No vain abstractions fill his head,
To lead his heart astray;
For every noble promise made,
Is kept by Harry Clay.

4.

Then let not treason's hated form,
Thus fill you with dismay,
But path'ring strength to brest the storm,
Stand fast by Harry Clay.

5.

Rise bravely for one effort more;
Your motto thus display:
PROTECTION FOR OUR NATIVE SHORE!
Sustained by Harry Clay.

6.

And o'er our gallant Chieftain's grave,
Pledge we our faith this day,
In weal or wo, no change to know,
'Till triumphs Harry Clay!

CHORUS.

'Till triumphs Harry Clay, my boys,
Till triumphs Harry Clay;
In weal or wo, no change to know,
'Till triumphs Harry Clay!
Philadelphia, May 6, 1842.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smutt Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smutt and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Claytor, esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Enoe Mills, May 16. 24—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanon, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta,
against
Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanon, Sally Buchanon, Vina Brinager, Piety Brinager, Israel Estwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanon, Hillyard Buchanon, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Hixy, Prudence Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Elizabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Elizabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $5 00. 21—

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a report has been put in circulation, which if uncontradicted by me may be believed by some to my injury; and as I feel that it is due to myself that the refutation should be as extensively circulated as the report, I take this method of making the matter fully understood.

The report is, that I drew up the will of my father, and influenced him to give me and my brother a particular portion of the property, with the intention of cheating and defrauding my sisters out of their just due. This charge is hard to bear: and, as God is my judge, I am innocent. The coat that has been thus thrown upon me does not fit at all, and for that reason I will endeavor to return it to the right owner. The following certificate, from those who were interested in the matter and had the best opportunity of knowing the truth of the charge, must satisfy every honest mind of my innocence.

JOHN W. LATTA.

We, the undersigned legatees, who contended against the will of our father, Thomas Latta, deceased, do most solemnly and honestly protest to the public, that we never had the least thought that our brother, John W. Latta, did influence, or try to influence, our father to make or sign over his property for the purpose of cheating us out of our rights. Those of us who live together in the family, are willing to testify at any time that our brother was opposed to drawing our father's will, but that he drew it merely to satisfy his father, and according to his direction.

Elizabeth Latta,	Elendar Latta,
Jane Latta,	Arrena Latta,
Amelia Latta,	Mary Long,
Rachel Latta,	George Long.

May 17. 24—3w

Orange County, May Term, 1842.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. TAYLOR, c. c.
June 1. 26—

Strayed,

FROM my plantation, on M Gowan's Creek, on the 30th of April last, Twelve Head of CATTLE, marked with various marks, most of them having been purchased by me from different persons, and of course I do not recollect the different marks. A portion of them are marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and under bit in the left. There is amongst them one small brindle horned Cow, with a small bell on, with a new thick leather collar; her mark I do not recollect; she was giving milk when she left the plantation. Any information respecting said cattle will be thankfully received, or a reasonable reward will be given for their delivery to the subscriber, living four and a half miles from Hillsborough.

JOHN BANE.

☞ Three or four likely Milch Cows with Calves, for sale by the subscriber. J. B.
June 1. 26—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand drawn by Wilson Garrard in favor of Thomas Rhodes, sr. dated about the 25th of November last and payable on or before the 25th of December next, for one hundred dollars. This, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same.

THOMAS RHODES, SEN'R.
June 1. 26—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall session will begin on Thursday the fourteenth of July.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical Do. R. W. HUGHES.
English Do. E. J. MURPHY.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for five weeks.
May 26. 25—3w

Books Wanted.

ANY person having in his possession, a Book or Books, belonging to the Dialectic Society at Chapel Hill, is requested to return the same as soon as possible.
May 21. 25—

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres,
Black Cambler, Gambroons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Sattin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons.
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaicum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co.
May 24. 25—3mp

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at May term of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executors to the last will and testament of MICHAEL HOLT, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EDWIN M. HOLT, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. A. CARRIGAN, }
May 25. 25—3w

English Male Academy.

THE subscriber will commence his school on Wednesday the 25th inst. Terms $10 00.

E. W. PUTNAM.
May 17. 24—2w

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.
April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, JR.
April 18 20—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
April 20. 20—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4. 22—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
May 4. 22—

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ Hancv. Mulii., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters Druggists and Officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semimonthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126, Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.
Feb. 12, 1842. 24—

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.
Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va.
May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.
May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Caboy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arcatta
Steel "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chain	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Wafers
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
April 5. 18—

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superio wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel-mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brogans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.
November 23. 01—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.
January 5. 03—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*
May 20. 22—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rhaumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secrecity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sieeluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.
May 10. 23—12m

Notice.

☞ Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.
March 16. 15—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24. 86—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertizers by the year.